

1888. NOW READY. 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1888.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMBINED WITH APPENDIX, PLATE, &c.,
LONDON, 1200. Price 30s.
SMALLER EDITION, 80s. Price 16s. 30s.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, &c. (Hyojo).
London. L. & J. Directories. Osaka.
Do. Peck Directory. Tokyo.
Do. Military Forces. Yokohama.
MACAO. Nitroa.
CHINA—Pakhoi.
Hoihow.
Wampoa.
Canton.
Swatow.
Amoy.
Takao.
Taiwan Foo.
Tamsui.
Keeling.
Poowoo.
Wendow.
Nanpo.
Shanghai.
Chinkiang.
Wuhu.
Kiukiang.
Hankow.
Ichang.
Chungking.
Chetoo.
Tien-tsin.
Peking.
Port Arthur.
Newchwang.
COREA—
Seoul.
Jenochuan.
Fusan.
Yachon.
JAPAN—
Nagasaki.
Navy Squadrions—
British.
United States.
Japanese.
Chinese Northern.
SHIPPING—Officers of the Canton Customs of
P. & O. S. Co. H. M. & B. Co.
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Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast-
China Mer. S. N. Co. Steamers.

LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names of
FOURTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
FAMILIES.

ARMED under the Alphabets in the strictest
order, the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been mostly
re-engraved in a superior style and brought up
to date. They now consist of
PLANS of MERCANTILE HOUSES in CHINA.
CODE of SIGNALS used AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP of the FAR EAST.
MAP of the COAST of HONGKONG.
PLAN of the CITY of VICTORIA.
PLAN of MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.
PLAN of FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.
PLAN of YOKOHAMA.
PLAN of MANILA.
PLAN of SAIGON.
PLAN of TOWN and ENVIRONS of SINGAPORE.
PLAN of GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Mean of Barometric
and Thermometer, Rainfall &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of Foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of Chinese Festivals, Feasts, &c.,
with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.
S. M. & B. Co. Handbook of 1888.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai,
Amoy and Newchwang.
Hongkong Charb, Jirikobah and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
FOURTEEN HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed text, to which reference is
constantly required by residents and those
having commercial or political relations with the
Countries embraced within the scope of the
CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numerous
to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES with CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842
" " Tianjin, 1858
" " Chefoo, with Addition Article
" " Opium Convention, 1856.
and all others not abridged.

France, Tianjin, 1853
" Convention, 1860
" " Tianjin, 1855
" " Treaty of Commerce, 1857-1866.
United States, 1853
" " Additional, 1859
" " Taku, 1850
" " German, Tianjin, 1861
Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.
TREATIES with JAPAN—
Great Britain, Netherlands
United States, Corso

TREATIES with COREA
Treaties with SIAM
Treaties with ANAM
Treaties with CHINAMBOA
CUSTOMS TARIFFS
Chinos Siam
Japanese Corso

LEGAL
Orders in Council for Government of H. B. M.
S. & C. in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,
1878, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1886.
Rules of H. B. M. Supreme and other Courts
in China and Japan
Tables of Consular Fees
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
Table of Hongkong Court Fees
Admiralty Rules
Foreign Jurisdiction Act
Rules of the Consular Courts of United
States in China
Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
Chinese Passenger Act
TRADE REGULATIONS
China Siam
Japan Customs Duties, China
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the
different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
Platonic Regulations
Hongkong
Charters of the Colony
Rules of Legislative Council
Port Regulations
" &c. &c.

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Daily Press Office, January, 1888.

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MIGNOETTE MACHEL
(The New Variety).

PRICE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until otherwise advised.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

The Daily Press,

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 9TH, 1888.

TURZ case between the Canton Customs Authorities and the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company has been fully fought out in the Canton Consular Court, and has ended in the total discomfiture of the former. Any one who read the report of the proceedings in our columns yesterday morning must have been struck with surprise that the Commissioner should ever have sanctioned the bringing of what the fluent Attorney-General so appropriately termed "this poor, miserable, solitary, paltry, trumpery, trivial case." The facts are briefly these: On the 18th ultmo a small quantity of smuggled opium was found by the Customs officers on board the steamer *Fatshan*. The Commissioner claimed that the master was liable to a fine of Rs. 500; but offered to take Rs. 100 on condition that his decision was not appealed against. This offer was not accepted by the Company. Thereupon the Captain was charged in the Consular Court with presenting a false manifest, and on this charge he was tried on Saturday. The Consul delivered his decision yesterday morning, dismissing the charge. We have not the text of the judgment before us, but only the result as received by telegram. "Mr. ALBANSTEAD could have had no difficulty in making up his mind, but in view of the importance of the precedent the case creates he is presumably wished to act out in full the grounds on which he arrived at its decision.

The particulars of the preliminary negotiations and the offer of the Commissioner to accept a composition did not come out in evidence, but they have an important bearing on the real question involved in the case. We have said that any one reading the report must be struck with surprise that the Commissioner should ever have sanctioned the bringing of such a charge. But in attempting to impose a penalty on its own responsibility without trial by the Consul, Mr. ALBANSTEAD could have had no difficulty in making up his mind, but in view of the importance of the precedent the case creates he is presumably wished to act out in full the grounds on which he arrived at its decision.

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The case in H. B. M. Consular Court Canton, in which Captain Goggin, of the *Fatshan*, with a crew of 100, was arrested for smuggling opium, was decided yesterday morning. The charge was dismissed.

We are informed by the Agent that the P. M. Agent of City of Rio de Janeiro, with mails, etc., from San Francisco to the 19th ultmo, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port on the 10th instant.

A meeting of the Manila Chamber of Commerce was to have been held on the 25th September to consider a communication from the Spanish legation at Tokyo proposing measures for the increase of trade between the Philippines and Japan, but there not being a quorum present, the meeting could not be held.

A telegram in an Indian paper with reference to the accident to the *Neptuno* states that she struck the rocks near the Isle of Estremoz, and a large opening was made in the bow of the vessel. The pilots grounded the vessel in a small creek or a bed of seaweed. She has six feet of water in her hold when refloated.

Attention is drawn to the Government notification on our front page announcing that tar-
get practice will take place from Stonewall's
Island Batteries to-day, from 4 to 6 p.m.

The direction of the fire will be nearly due west from the west battery, and vessels and junks will be used.

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the prisoners were able to put in an appearance. The doctor did his best.

Inspector Stanton stated that Dr. Marquet did not imagine that any of them would be able to leave the hospital for one month.

The case was then adjourned till the 16th instant.

NOTES BY MR. CROSETT.

THE MOSQUE.

Well up on the hill side, above the U.S. Consulate, is the Mosque. Upon my repeated visits now and in years past I find both Chinese and Indian subjects who get along together with the same freedom as the Moslems. The Moslems, however, are not to be found here, and I was asked if I knew the time of his coming. Replying in the negative, they said that although dressed by God it was still concealed from them. From that an enthusiastic account of their hopes in him was given by a Chinese Muslim whom I had met in Hankow a few months ago.

A TRAVELER.

I spent considerable time yesterday forenoon with a Mr. Ma, from Kien-sun Province, who had been to the U.S. Consulate, and was about to start to Macao with a companion in eight months, and is now unable to travel home for want of funds. His companion went back overland. His fare from Macao here was about one month less than thirty dollars. Constantinople he called both Istanbul and C. T. Stund.

WORK FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF.

The work for the blind and the deaf here does not look encouraging. The Superintendent of the German Foundling House has been hoping for permission from his supporters in Berlin to erect an institution for them, but now receives word that such a department is not provided for in the constitution of their society, and he feels constrained to take out more into the Foundation. He has tried the four blind children who have given up their infantile condition. They were long ago taught to read the German raised Roman letter. He is now teaching one the Canton colloquial with the help of the Chinese represented by Braille's signs for the Roman alphabet. For the nine boys he adds a number at the end of the sign for each character to represent it. We were pleased to find that the blind can learn to read, and that the best way to represent the Chinese characters was to use the initials and finals. As all beggars are sent away from Hongkong but the few of the blind are to be seen. I must return to the mainland.

THE SWAOX DEAF GIRL.

The account of her ability to converse through much patient teaching appeared in *The Chinese Times* last year. She has recently married a native preacher of her district.

THE HANKOW FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.
If you have an opportunity, visit the Institution of the Sisters of Charity in Hankow. It is called a "Foundling Hospital," but, as you will see, it is not confined to infants. The seventeen foreign sisters divide up the work of caring for the four hundred inmates in what appears to me a most admirably systematic manner. Last winter being peculiarly a hard one, a number of foreign women, girls, and babies were taken in for relief.

One of the first rooms examined interested me the most, for a majority of the thirty seven blind girls and women of the institution were here learning to knit stockings, spin-thread, and other work. One foreign Sister with native helpers had it in charge. The contrast between the puny little girls when taken in and those for a dozen years in the care of the house was striking. In the various rooms were going on the industries of clothes making, from the preparing of the raw materials of cotton, silk, hemp, and flax like, to the complete dress or shawl. Native crude spinning wheels, looms, carding machines, etc., are used, so as to make it possible for the large girls and women to continue these industries when they go out. Certainly it was the place to study human nature, and the result of it, which Emerson, in his *Concord Hymns*, has so well described, exceeded my power to describe. The happy faces and strong, or at least not weak, appearance of the Sisters, who had been engaged in these good works twenty years, made us long to see English and American women trying the secret of a happy life. Of course there is always enough to criticize in the world, and I do a good share of it, but to stir the rest of us up let to-day's criticism be charitable.

KATY.

The interesting information has reached us that a Japanese physician educated in Japan, with an after experience in practice in Tokyo of great extent, has come to the conclusion that the disease, "Kaki," prevails only among those whose chief diet is white rice. This seems to be a rational explanation of course with an extended diet of fruits and vegetables. But the facts and arguments to prove it does not give the idea that the unpolished wheat meal flour. The way of certain communities in rice makes it, when combined with the staple food, a poor relish, from which the users are sure to suffer in one way or another. The eyes are quite likely to feel the effect of a diet exclusively or almost exclusively made of rice, where the eyes are naturally disposed to be weak or dim. Will those who have to decide upon the diet of children, old people, or the home take this seriously into consideration? The results of high living are great, and those of an exclusive rice diet are apparent in too many ways to make it a question of moment.

If intelligent experimenters in these directions would give us results it would be valuable.

J. CROSETT.

OLLA PODRIDIA.

There was such a thing as literary immortality, and if so, how is it to be secured? Such are the questions which Professor Seeley discusses in the new number of the *Contemporary Review*. He admits that certain writers are, in a mundane sense, immortal, but they are, he holds, very few. For instance, he says that the only works produced during the Elizabethan period to the end of the 17th century which are likely to be continually noticed in the years to come are the poems of Milton, the essay of Bacon, "The Pilgrim's Progress," and a few lyrics, such as some of Herrick's. He allows that there are many works which flourish in historical documents, but what he means by immortality is general acceptance by the general public, and, from that point of view, undoubtedly, the list of the immortal writers is not so small as he thinks. Well, to begin with, those who make least contribution on the leisure of this reader. The second-class writers, the imitators, the copyists, the mere merely writing—work—they, too, will be noticed; there will be no room on the shelves of posterity for anything but the absolutely best.

No one can doubt that the wonderful success of *Surrey* this season has been particularly due to the skillful writing of Lehmann, who have taken nearly 350 prints at a cost of fewer than nine dollars. It is a wonderful record. During the series of dry summers which was terminated last year the bowlers had but little chance, distinguishing themselves, and were for the most part content if their wickets cost fewer than 30 runs apiece. On the golden trout, however, they have done better, and, although no one rich, Lehmann, general approach with the most decided success. Surrey bowler, Beaumont, has taken 59 wickets for less than 12 runs each; the 6th of Yorkshire's Peal have cost about the same amount; so have the 69 of Richardson for Notts, and the 79 of the veteran Burton for Middlesex, and the 64 of Briggs, who has served Martlesham so well with bat and ball. Martlesham 60 for Kent have cost a little less, and Woff's 61 for Gloucestershire a little more. But, shall not a single

amateur bowler approach these figures. Mr. Grace, who, as usual, heads the list of bowlers, has also done the best bowling performances among the gentlemen. Yet his 47 wickets have cost not 12 but 21 runs apiece, and the same may be said of the only two others who deserve mention. These are Mr. A. A. Smith, the Sussex captain, who took 61 at a cost of 46, and Mr. H. G. of Gloucestershire, with 27.

It is not to the credit of our public schools that there should be the state of affairs—that there should be only three amateur bowlers who can be by any stretch of imagination be called first-class—and we hope the next few seasons will see a change in this respect. There are good natural bowlers among public school boys, but among the sons of the nobility and gentry there is a lack of training and absence of an encouragement which prevents them from developing into bowlers who may rival the achievements of Alfred Mynn and Lord Frederick Baudouin, of A. G. Steel and C. T. Stund.

A TRAVELER.

I spent considerable time yesterday forenoon with a Mr. Ma, from Kien-sun Province, who had been to the U.S. Consulate, and was about to start to Macao with a companion in eight months, and is now unable to travel home for want of funds. His companion went back overland. His fare from Macao here was about one month less than thirty dollars. Constantinople he called both Istanbul and C. T. Stund.

Correspondent is going on in the columns of a morning newspaper as the subject of the never displayed—or, rather, not displayed—by the ancient Greeks and Romans on the field of battle. The facts to which attention is drawn may be regarded from two distinct points of view. The student, the scholar, the *laudator temporis, acti*, who thinks the ancients the superiors of the moderns in everything—except such trifles as expression of thought—will be sure to have in mind of what he would fain say that the warriors of classic times were too easily troubled with "serves" and, in point of fact, "funked" abominably. Plain people, however, who believe that human nature is pretty much the same at all times and in all places, will be neither surprised nor distressed to hear of the distinguished alarm with which the Greeks of antiquity, both real and mythical, regarded the practice of displaying.

The God of War, when slightly wounded in fight, set to and bellowed like a bull calf, and his cries resounded like the voices of ten thousand furious warriors.

While ancient literature does not scruple to describe the classic "funk" the sculptors of antiquity, who have done so much for the world, have done it much more discreditable.

For, as Lessing has pointed out, the great artists shrank from portraying such passions as fear or rage, the expression of which is neither beautiful nor dignified. Crosses' leonine, too, are described by the great captain himself as positively weeping with terror at the thought of having to face the God of War.

Their efforts at first to do just the example

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INSURANCES.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in conjunction with Messrs. TURNER & CO., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. HEWETT & CO.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [108]

NOTICE.

THE UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1888. [180]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DUGDALE & PRAIK & CO.

Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [16]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTA & CO., Agents

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [1167]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [18]

THE MAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$100,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIE SANG, Eng. YOW CHONG PENG, Eng. CHAN LI CHOW Eng. YU HO CHUN, Eng.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1731]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, ESTABLISHED 1870.

HEAD OFFICE-Hongkong.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS, PAID-UP CAPITAL \$400,000, RESERVE FUND \$50,000, CLAIMS PAID \$28,000, BONDS PAID \$39,000, RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

JAS. B. COUGETTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. [711]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTA & CO.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1888. [681]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [17]

ECONOMIC FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED, LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$21,000,000, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$37,500 PAID UP CAPITAL \$17,500.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

F. NAUDIN & CO.

Office, No. 58, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 15th September, 1888. [1745]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SILMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [15]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [14]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR GUN, 3 BOAT'S BOILERS, 1 H.P. each, with fittings, tested to 150 lbs. to the square inch, they are suitable for a vessel about 670 tons, or would be very suitable for driving stationary engines. 4 Cornish Boilers 16 ft. long by 6 ft. in diameter, double riveted, with G. Patent's Patent TUBES in each. 1 Large STEAM LAUNCH ENGINE AND BOILER. 2 Vertical 1 H.P. Engine. 1 Pump. 2 Horizontal and 1 Diagonal Stoves. 1 WRENCH LAVS PLANTING MACHINE. 1 ENGINE TOOL GRINDER. 5 Boxes TAPS and Dies. 1 GAP LATHE. 8 inch Centre. 8 feet bed. 2 DRILLING MACHINES. (The above have their gearing all complete). 1 Large Hand Power WHEEL for Driving Machinery with SHAPING and PULLING MACHINES. 2 H.P. STEAM ENGINES. 2 double acting HANFORD ENGINES. ONE PLATE BENDING and STRAIGHTENING MACHINE, will admit 7 feet Plate, Top Roller 12", Bottom Rollers 10", weighing about 64 tons. All the above Machinery are new or as good as new. For further particulars, apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 11th July, 1888. [1807]

H. M. T. A. COAL MERCHANT, has always on hand

LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE, NO. 8, PRAYA CENTRAL. [583]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamer "LECTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 7th instant.

GODOWNS will be ready on the 10th inst., will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown where they will be examined at 11 A.M. 13th instant.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1888. [1840]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamer "ANTENOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 4th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown where they will be examined at 11 A.M. 11th instant.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1888. [1806]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DUGDALE & PRAIK & CO.

Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1887. [18]

THE HENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTA & CO., Agents

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [1167]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

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PUSTA & CO., Agents

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [1167]

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HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

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WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1731]

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HEAD OFFICE-Hongkong.

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JAS. B. COUGETTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. [711]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTA & CO.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1888. [681]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [17]

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BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1888. [1806]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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DUGDALE & PRAIK & CO.

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Hongkong, 16th July, 1887. [18]